Battle cry of the fourth Victory Loan Drive across Canada: One Billion One! Over The Top Citizens!!!

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

BACK THE ATTACK!

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CAMERAS RELEASED SOON

Only to Owners Outside of B. C. RCMP to Handle Distribution

KASLO, B. C., May 8. — Cameras surrendered by persons of Japanese origin to the R. C. M. P. a year ago last March will now be released to their owners who are located outside of the Province of British Columbia in other provinces of Canada, it was announced this week by the Security Commission.

These cameras will be sent forward, the announcement said, at the expense of the British Columbia Security Commission to the R.C.M.P. Detachment Headquarters in Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

The R.C.M.P., in each province, will refer to their records for the addresses of the owners, and will arrange for the delivery of the cameras to their owners, taking a receipt acknowledging return of the article.

It will not be necessary, it is stated, for owners to make any application for the return of cameras which they turned in to the R.C.M.P.

Cameras owned by Japanese nationals were confiscated in January, 1941, at the same time evacuation of enemy aliens from the protected area was announced.

Surrendering of those owned by naturalized and natural-born citizens was also ordered February 27 of last year, when total evacuation of all Japanese was decided upon. They were actually surrendered to R.C.M. Police offices on March 9.

The cameras will be returned only to those owners "presently located outside of the province of British Columbia" it is indicated in the announcement.

Property Sale Case Studied By Dominion Wide Organizations Occidentals Send Contributions

KASLO, B. C.—The proposal of the Federal Government arbitrarily to liquidate property, left within the Pacific Coast military zone and owned by Japanese evacuees irrespective of citizenship, is receiving increasingly wide attention from individuals and groups interested in the safeguarding of fundamental rights.

It is reported that Dominion-wide organizations, including religious and citizenship bodies of considerable prominence are studying the question, inquiring both into the legal technicalities, the policy, and the democratic rights involved.

Contributions to aid in the defense of property rights have, in fact, already been received by the Japanese Property Owners' Association from Occidental Canadians who express their concern over what they term a "denial of democracy and a bad racial law."

One such contributor has declared, "... civil rights are in danger. If they can do this to you, they can do it to me, and I'm against it. There is no pro-Japanese stuff in this—it's just plain righteousness; time we treated others as we want them to treat us."

* * *

GRAND FORKS, B.C.—Support of action taken by the Japanese Property Owners' Association is voiced in a communication from the executive of the Japanese Farm Laborers' Association which recently took time out from pressing spring planting duties to consider the question.

A survey has indicated that some twenty owners have settled around Grand Forks, where they are now employed on farms of the district. These owners have signified their wish to undertake co-operative and parallel steps with the central office in Kaslo.

A committee of three, including Ko Takazaki, Yasujiro Nakade and Masuo Matsumiya, has been chosen to represent the group.

* * *

SANDON, B. C. — Some thirty owners of real property have signed up to support action taken by the Japanese Property Owners' Association against the liquidation of their property by the Federal Government.

The special committee at Sandon adopted a resolution expressing thanks to the Executive Committee at Kaslo for taking a lead in the matter, and pledged its full co-operation.

Registration of these owners with full details of their property holdings has already been completed.

Ryukichi Miyake, chairman and Goro Morisuke, Naokazu Karatsu and Masao Kuwabara are on the committee.

Warn Alberta Evacuees Of Heavy Mosquito Invasion This Summer

EDMONTON. — Japanese evacuees in southern Alberta sugar beet area are warned by J. W. Brown, lecturer in entomology at the University of Alberta to stock up on anti-mosquito lotion, repair torn window screens and to purchase "senkos"—if they can.

After making a study of the situation, Mr. Brown came up with the prediction that Alberta will be in for a plague of the little pests this year due to the unprecedented numbers of small bodies of standing water in the province following a heavy snow during the winter and these conditions would be ideal for the breeding of mosquitoes.

In southern Alberta last year, mosquitoes were extremely numerous during the months of late July and early August. This, however, contrary to the chain of events was strictly normal, and thus the evacuees are warned early that they are in for some biting this August. The Alberta mosquito was found to be a hardy fighter, appearing long after the first frost had come during the topping season.

New Denver Wires Support And Co-operation to Kaslo

NEW DENVER, B.C. — A property owners' committee formed in New Denver, has wired full support and co-operation to the executive committee of the Japanese Property Owners' Association at Kaslo, B.C.

The Committee was formed following meetings of owners and pledged full support to steps taken to protect the right of ownership. S. Omura is secretary of the committee.

Nisei Soldiers Free To Travel In Restricted Areas

SAN FRANCISCO. —American soldiers of Japanese descent have been given full freedom of movement in military zones of the United States Pacific coast, under an order issued by Lt.-Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the western defense area.

The order suspends prohibitions against the presence of Japanese in the evacuated area, in regard to such soldiers. However, regulations prohibiting the presence, entry, or movement of all other persons of Japanese ancestry remain in full force.

In signing the proclamation, DeWitt announced that it had been determined that it was in the national interest to allow uniformed United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry to enter and travel within the evacuated areas of the western defense command when on furlough or leave.

This was the first relaxation of barriers erected against the Japanese in the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

The nature of the proclamation contrasted sharply with convictions expressed recently by General DeWitt when he told a house naval affairs sub-committee that he didn't want any Japanese on the west coast.

Mrs. Roosevelt Impressed With Evacuees' Fortitude

RIVERS, Ariz. — Without fanfare, with only her confidential secretary as attendant, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt came to the Gila River Relocation Centre — informally, as is her fashion — was favorably impressed by evacuee fortitude; urged resettlement, captivated the residents and left, all in a day, reported the centre paper, the Gila Courier.

Said Mrs. Roosevelt; "I think the evacuees have done a very remarkable piece of work to overcome the difficulties which existed and exist. I hope that as they go out, both after the war and during it, they will go out in small groups to different communities scattered throughout the land. Many people in this country have lived at a concentrated point, in communities within a community, so to speak, a condition which has tended to delay their assimilation into American society.

Several women's organizations presented her with gifts, and she was given a ship model by evacuees at the factory as a gift to President Roosevelt.

Citizenship School Urges Evacuees Be Given Chance to Settle

(The following letter was sent by the Women's School for Citizenship at Vancouver to women's organizations and newspaper editors across Canada in a sincere effort to assist the Japanese Canadians in re-establishing themselves in normal life.)

VANCOUVER, B.C.
April 15, 1943.

We are writing to ask your co-operation in helping to solve a problem which concerns all of Canada but which up to the present time has been of special significance to British Columbia only—that is, the rehabilitation of the Canadian Japanese.

For many years the Japanese have lived among us as hard working, law-abiding neighbours. Their children have attended our schools, attaining high standards, and many of them have taken advanced education in technical schools and universities. These young people, the second generation or "Nisei", consider themselves Canadians, although Canada has never allowed them the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Many of them have proven by word and deed their loyalty to Canada and they are anxious to prove their good faith still further.

When it was considered a military necessity to remove the Japanese from the Coastal Defence area, the ready cooperation of the Japanese as a whole made the transference possible with a minimum of disturbance, although it meant uprooting these people from their homes. Their homes, in fact, were completely disintegrated.

INTERIOR TOWNS TEMPORARY

The allocation of the Canadian Japanese to towns in the interior of B.C. was only a temporary measure. The authorities soon realized that the accommodation was inadequate and that it was a very bad thing for these people, as it would be for any of us, to be segregated and concentrated together as dependents of the nation. The lack of useful occupation of any kind leads to moral degeneracy. After a time inactivity destroys both the will and the ability to work.

The labor shortage throughout the whole of Canada has made it necessary to recall the Canadian Japanese to active life and many of them have been placed in jobs all across the country. We feel that this is an excellent scheme and hope that not only single workers but entire families of Japanese citizens will find useful accommodation in this manner. We hope they will find in the new setting the hope of a new and permanent life.

The women who have compiled this letter are convinced, after careful study of the situation, that it will be a very bad thing for Canada if, after the war, we try to force these Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to crowd together once more in the one single province of British Columbia. It is a short-sighted policy for any country to allow minorities to concentrate in any one area. Such concentration leads to trouble and in this case we feel that the situation would really be serious. The resentment against the present government in Japan is naturally strongest on our West Coast and it has been transferred also, to some extent, against the Canadians of Japanese origin—**people who are completely out of sympathy with the military exploits of present-day Japan.**

In British Columbia, since the Japanese were moved from the Coast, they have been deprived of their former means of livelihood — trucks, shops, fishing boats have been sold. Any attempt to rehabilitate all the Canadian Japanese to this one province would be difficult and dangerous. We decry the harsh treatment of minorities in the Axis countries; it would be a wicked thing to create and discriminate against just such a minority in our own.

ACCEPT JAPANESE PEOPLE

Therefore, as the necessities of war work have spread the Canadian Japanese all across Canada, to coincide with the heterogenous settlement of peoples of other racial origin, it is our contention that every effort should be made to accept these people into their various new surroundings. They should be given the chance of becoming an intrinsic part of the life of each province. Only in this way can any national group become absorbed into Canadian life. Only in this way can the danger of another minority problem be obviated.

We, therefore, urge you to use your influence with the public and also to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to see that these new Canadians, as individuals and families, are given the opportunity to settle permanently in their new surroundings and become a useful and intrinsic part of the life of your community. We invoke your sympathetic understanding of the **problems of these people and we ask you to extend a helping hand to them.**

Yours sincerely,
Women's School for Citizenship
at Vancouver, B.C.

Independence Firm Ground in Postwar Adjustments

KASLO, — "Nisei and the Postwar World" was the topic of discussion at a well-attended meeting of the Kaslo Nisei Liberties Union last Monday evening.

Participating in a panel discussion were Roy Shinobu, chairman, A. L. McPhee, well-known Kaslo citizen, Tatsuro Suzuki and Ken Kutsukake.

Views expressed by speakers and from the floor led to the conclusion that while it is impossible now to foresee conditions as they may be at the end of the war, nevertheless the best policy for those of Japanese origin is to try to establish themselves in independent employment. This, it was thought, will give them some reasonably firm ground upon which to stand during the dislocations and stresses of postwar adjustments.

Such independent establishment, it was generally agreed, might best be effected in eastern Canada, and preferably in small groups which might be assimilated into the economic and social life of different communities.

Talk today of postwar repatriation was discounted on the belief first that there are too many fair-minded people in Canada who would be opposed to such a step, and secondly that the question of just treatment for racial minorities will probably be settled at the international peace conference.

B. C. PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE ASS'N URGES REPATRIATION

VANCOUVER.—The British Columbia Progressive Conservative Association, at its quarterly executive meeting, condemned the policy of the Dominion Government in dealing with Japanese residents in Canada and demanded repatriation of all persons of Japanese origin at the end of the war, the Province reported.

In a resolution that was accepted unanimously, the party executive criticized the B.C. Security Commission. The motion claimed that the board, under the authority of the Dominion Government, had agreed to return to British Columbia, "all persons of Japanese origin who have been removed therefrom for military reasons."

"The resolution demanded that the problem be brought forcibly to the attention of the Provincial Government. It urged a special session of the Legislature, if necessary, to bring pressure to bear on the Dominion Government."

Report Nisei Accepted For Women's Army Corps

HAMILTON. — A report here said that a Nisei girl who had been employed for the past year in domestic service was accepted by the Canadian Women's Army Corps, and would be called to stenographic duties this month.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff
Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito

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Public Opinion Our Guide

Newspaper columns during the past week have reflected an interesting divergence of opinion on matters that concern those of us of Japanese origin in Canada.

There is, for instance, that view expressed by the executive of the British Columbia Progressive Conservative Association, which demands the deportation of all of us at the end of the war. It is a sentiment echoed by a conference of Farmers' Institutes in the Fraser Valley.

There is, on the other hand, the disinterested approach of individuals who are less concerned over the flogging of dead horses to revive a decadent political party, or the advancement of sheltered economic interests, than they are over the very real necessities of laying foundations at home now for a just and permanent peace once the war is won.

That is the approach which leads to the type of statement issued by a study group of Vancouver women, urging the careful and democratic resettlement of evacuees in other parts of Canada. It leads, too, to the strong condemnation by Vancouver newspaper columnists of the "arrogant" racial bias of British Columbia today, which may "lay up for our children an inheritance of fire and blood."

It seems essential, then, that those of us who are in the middle of it all should weigh these diverging opinions carefully. For what other Canadians really think or feel about us is important now and in the future, and must be used as a guide to our own thought and action.

If we are realistic, we must recognize that the mouthings of politicians and of selfish vested interests have been dinned into the ears of British Columbia so loudly and for so long that unquestionably they have created the "Japanese problem." True, unbiased sociological study has clearly proven that the "problem" did not actually exist, except in the minds of a people who had had conjured up for them out of deliberate falsehood and ignorance the fantastic bogey that 25,000 of us would soon dominate and control a province of 750,000 people. But the fact remains that we were established in the collective provincial mind as a "problem" that could only be solved by very drastic means. And until this Pacific province can solve the much greater and unhappily real psychological problem of its own racial hatreds (as our more farsighted newspaper columnists strongly urge), those of us of Oriental origin will not escape the consequences of that mental affliction.

Thus it is that we believe it is to our ultimate advantage to leave this province behind, despite its great appeal to us, its resources, its climate, its advanced social legislation, its thousands of fair-minded people, its undoubted great future. For we believe in the force and power and basic strength of the Canadian democratic tradition, both upheld and denied in British Columbia. But we believe that we may find it in Eastern Canada not marred by an inheritance of four decades of anti-Oriental prejudice, but essentially so sound that in years to come the fact of our racial background may add, rather than detract, from our complete acceptability as Canadians and world citizens.

Release cameras only to evacuees outside B. C. — Sounds like the interior people are untouchables.

Evacuees in Alberta and Manitoba must now be sharpening their hoes for the busy thinning season.

KASLO SPORTS DAY

MONDAY MAY 24th, 1943

●

Children's Sports — Baseball — Softball

Band in Attendance

Come and have a Big Time

● High and Low

By R. I.

CAMBIE SIDING

Sleepy-eyed we watched the stunted trees pass the car windows. In the early morning, the train seemed to run slower, more tiredly after a night of steady running. We blinked at the lake. We did not think. Someone brought out a bag of oranges and we sucked them gratefully. The constables who were to guard the camp smiled sleepily from the corner seat, their wrapped rifles beside them. But to us they weren't constables then, we didn't know that till we got to camp. We thought they were hunters.

We rolled to a stop — it was Sicamous. We shifted ourselves stiffly. Pretty soon now, one of the older Nisei told us. Once more we went on. Clickety clickety of the wheels, oo-ah, oo-ah of the train whistle as we turned the bends and the white vaper slipping past our windows. The mountie, still spic and span miracuously, told the old men to be ready for their camp. They gathered their hats and coats, grips and cardboard boxes. Solsqua the sign read. The train slowed to a stop. Baggage was thrown out and a dozen naturalized citizens of Canada descended *for* their camp. A father bade his son good-bye, told him to come over to his camp sometime if he could and if it was not too far. The train pulled out. We caught a glimpse of a Nisei balancing between two freight cars grinning cheerfully.

Ten minutes later we stopped at Cambie Siding. Our baggage was thrown off. It was a little after 7. We must have been a funny bunch in our city clothes, wearing heavy overcoats and unaccustomed hats, our shining new grips beside us.

So, this was Cambie. A small station shack stood lonely over there, and over here on the siding which made Cambie, twelve cars were lined up and from three smoke stacks, signs of a fire drifted briskly to the promising morning sky. The foreman came to welcome us — we were the first bunch for Cambie. We grabbed our bags and trudged towards our home — for the duration perhaps. Behind us the train left slowly. Some turned to look around, others did not.

A man in a cook's uniform leaned in the doorway which was the kitchen car. He waved cheerfully. The boys perked up and they waved back. The foreman said, That's Bert. He'll have grub for you soon. Grub, breakfast. We felt better. Somebody cracked a joke, we're the camp fire boys. Ha . . . ha . . . we laughed and watched anxiously whether the other fellow was laughing too.

The cars were warm and fresh, the fire burning cheerfully. We prepared our bunks with great care. How's everything the mountie asked coming through. Dandy. Say boys, he said, if you have letters I'll mail them in Vancouver for you when I get back. Thanks. We'll have them ready. Swell guy.

We went outside to gaze appreciatively at the latrine. It wasn't very private but it was roomy and clean. We speculated at the height of the mountains that surrounded us. We threw stones at the squirrels. Surprise — we found snow in odd sheltered spots, we discovered a ball-park right across the tracks. We found a good breakfast waiting for us.

At ten o'clock that night as we lay in our bunks, we heard the familiar whistle of the train. The powerful lights came around the bend and lit the opposite mountainside. Slowly, gradually, it straightened out until it shone directly down the tracks. The shadow of each telephone post it left behind ran past our windows like a hurried lantern slide. Louder, louder — and swiftly it passed our line of cars, each coach bright, people reading and chatting. I wonder if there's any Japanese on that. Nobody leaving on the 10th was there? More talk followed and soon subsided. We were left alone with our thoughts.

Gleanings... ...by Rev. K. Shimizu

Thoughts On Motherhood

Greeting the first Mother's Day since evacuation, we can appreciate more deeply the debt we owe to our mothers.

"The mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

These words of Coleridge are no exaggeration. Whenever we think of our mothers, we at once call to memory those words and deeds of pure, unselfish love that they have so unsparingly given to us. In order to nurture, protect and teach us, our mothers endured all hardships, defied all shame, and offered everything they had, even life itself.

To mothers, their hopes, interests and ambitions are all centered in their children. For them flowers bloom and birds sing. It is for the sake of children, the mothers work; they save or spend, they endure and learn, all for the good of their children. Indeed, it may be safely said that mother is the incarnation of holy love.

During the disastrous earthquake of Tokyo, a child was found alive under a charred body of a mother, which protected the child from fire. The mother of James Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States, having lost her husband while the children were very young, brought them up in an extreme poverty; and it is said that oftentimes, having not enough food for the family, she was accustomed to eat alone after the children, so that she may herself put up with one or two meals a day without her children's knowledge.

The mother's love helps to develop the children's capacity to the highest degree, because, the mother ever believes in her children, and never loses hope. When Thomas was regarded by his school teacher as "hopeless", his mother took him into her own hand, and believing in his possibility, educated him and helped to give to the world the great Thomas Edison. When Yoshida Shoin was suspected by the authorities in those days of great national crisis, and was mistreated and imprisoned, his mother Takiko never wavered, but courageously suffered with him and helped to promote his work, and today Shoin is recognized as a great pioneer of modern education.

The expectation of the mother for the future of her children becomes the mother's prayers, which have such a potent influence on the children. Yamamuro Gunpei, the founder of the Salvation Army in Japan, was sustained and influenced by his mother's prayer. When the young Francis was leading a life of dissipation, the neighbors began to gossip about him, but his Mother Pica said: "If it is the will of God, my child will become a good child of God", and prayed on, until the prodigal boy turned to become the Caint Francis of Assisi. An innumerable host of great men and women have been created by mothers' prayers: General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army; Booker T. Washington, the father of negroes; Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of slaves; John Wesley, the founder of Methodism; Johann Wolfgang Goethe, an eminent poet and philosopher, to take but few at random.

The mother's love continues to have good influence on the children, even after they have been separated geographically or by death. A friend of mine told me the following experience the other day:

"When I was young, my mother, with tears in her eyes, insistently warned me against drinking liquor; and whenever I am tempted to drink, I see my mother's face appear, and all my desire to drink disappears." Mr. T. Hara, who has been engaged in the work of rehabilitation of ex-convicts, says from the experience of thousands of cases, that the recognition of mother's love is one of the strongest motives for *reformation*.

We are under different circumstances, when we observe the Mother's Day this year. Some of us are far separated from our mothers while others are living with their mothers. Some have been separated from our mothers by death, while still others are unable to know whether their mothers are still alive or not. But to us all equally, motherhood is precious. To think of it is to lead us into a strong sense of appreciation and gratitude; and to be grateful to our mothers is to be ennobled in character, and to be inspired to a new resolve, with a constraining sense of debt to them, to do our utmost in the present circumstances, especially, to become good, wise and courageous mothers and fathers to our children.

We are . . . gravely conscious of the subtle change in the psychological make-up of some evacuees who are no longer willing to undergo the same trials that other people are subject to. In the year that they have spent as government wards, some have grown soft.

As we say, we expected this. It is perhaps inevitable . . .

But it is to combat this very growing dependence on a protector that resettlement is so vitally necessary. Unless evacuees can maintain the will to succeed in anything they undertake, their future is far from bright. It is necessary to shed the philosophy of escapism they are heir to in a protected community. —Gila News-Courier.

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Removal of Wood Tick Should Be Done With Great Care

KASLO. — **Reports coming in from road camps in the Princeton area, interior towns and here in Kaslo indicate that there is a great deal worry concerning an insect, the wood tick. Wood tick are quite common at this time of the year in this area and evacuees should be careful when tramping through the woods. Although the Rocky Mountain spotted fever is the disease transmitted by the bite of the wood tick, local residents assure that there have been no cases of this in the Kootenay area.**

Wood tick, scientifically known as Dermancentor Venustus, or as "tsutsugamushi" in Japanese, reaches its peak during the spring and summer months of April, May, June and July, after the ticks have emerged from the ground and have entered into the adult stage. In shape it is something like the wood bug, but smaller and swelling up to half an inch and more when gorged with the blood of its victim.

Persons whose occupations necessitate their exposure to tick bites are advised to wear high boots and heavy socks, and to have upper garments well tucked inside the lower, with a minimum of openings and seams in clothing, and to examine themselves several times daily for the presence of ticks.

Care should be exercised in the removal of the ticks from the skin or clothing. They should never be crushed between the fingers. It is estimated that a tick must feed about an hour before transmitting the infection to man.

Ticks are best removed with small forceps or tweezers, and care should be taken to wash the hands after handling the ticks. The site of the bite should be painted with iodine, mercurochrome or any other antiseptic. As the head of a tick is easily severed and left under the skin, it is advisable to pour coal oil or turpentine a drop at a time, or apply a burning cigarette to the body of the tick until it releases its head from the skin, while pulling the tick with a tweezer at the same time. The infection often starts from the head of the tick left in the skin.

Ticks can feed on mice and other small rodents, as well as hogs, cows, deers and horses. Animals bitten by an infected tick have a symptomless infection, but may act as temporary reservoirs for normal ticks which feed on them. Hence, the disease may exist indefinitely in nature, with man only an accidental and occasional victim.

B.C. Has Made No Effort To Solve Its Racial Problem In 50 Years

(From the column, "For the People", written by Alan Morley in the Vancouver Sun)

The young Chinese of Victoria who protested against the "Chinese exclusion" resolution of the Vancouver Local Council of Women, are to be commended for the moderate, reasonable and entirely true terms of their remonstrance, which lend it a native dignity that contrasts most embarrassingly (for any white person) with the arrogant ignorance of the Council's stand.

(The Chinese Youth Association of Victoria requested recently the Vancouver Local Council of Women to withdraw a recommendation on Chinese immigration which stated that Chinese, as nationals of a race that cannot be absorbed as Canadians by intermarriage be excluded from Canada.

In a letter of protest to the convenor of the immigration committee, the Chinese association said it did not believe the council "has any inexpedient intentions but that it arrived at its decisions through misunderstanding of the facts regarding the Chinese people. The letter called the council's attitude towards Chinese immigration as "unfavorable" and the implied conception of Chinese people as "grossly mistaken".)

Not that the Local Council of Women are alone in their uncharitable and un-Christian attitude, in which they recommend exclusion of Chinese from Canada because they are a racial group that "cannot be absorbed by marriage." Too many of us for too long have talked that way.

ACTED LIKE SNOBS

The truth of the matter is that we Canadians have always acted like snobs and oafs toward other races in our midst, and are to blame ourselves for any trouble we have had. Whenever we give way to racial hatred, we merely label people of different color "unassimilable," and try to throw them out of the country.

T[illegible] races that "cannot be [illegible]" We just have refused to [illegible] them.

[illegible] Anglo-Saxons.

The British [illegible] of us British [illegible] little confident of our [illegible] superiority — though we proclaim [illegible] — that we hold the least mixture of other blood to be a "taint," and [illegible] the air of stating an incontestable truth, declare that persons of mixed blood "inherit the worse traits of both races."

The Dutch, on the other hand, have real confidence in their own virtues, and, in their Eastern possessions, act on the opposite principle. Dutch blood is good blood, they believe and any man who has any of it in his veins must be a true Dutchman, to be treated and honored as such.

Of course both attitudes really are wrong, because Dutch or English blood is no better than Indian, Malay, Chinese, Negro or even Japanese blood — but at least the Dutch stand has a certain nobility and pride the Anglo-Saxon lacks.

And, what is more, it is justified by results. Half-castes in British countries (and that means Canada, too) are despised and mistrusted, and naturally become despicable and untrustworthy.

In the Dutch colonies they have become a valuable and admirable portion of the community.

THE LEAST EFFORT . . .

In Vancouver we have had a racial problem on our hands for more than half-a-century, and have never made the least effort to solve it. We have contented ourselves, like the Local Council of Women, with sneering at our fellow humans and "passing by on the other side."

As one result, our minorities are still with us. As another, we have to intern even our Canadian-born Japanese — while the United States, which has made an honest effort to extend the hand of brotherhood to the stranger within its gates, is enlisting its citizens of Japanese ancestry in its army.

Are our Chinese, Japanese and Negroes "unassimilable?"

Let any Canadian look at Hawaii for an example, and he will see that our unquestioning acceptance of that myth is the acceptance of a foul and arrogant lie. They are unassimilable not because we cannot, but because we do not marry with them, work with them on equal terms, play with them [illegible] and live with them in [illegible] and brotherhood.

[illegible]

[illegible] minority [illegible] tyranny and cowardice on the part of those who [illegible] to assimilate the minority.

The truth of the matter here is that we have brought strangers into our house and tried to make slaves, not brothers, of them. It is time we changed our ways.

Interior Town Schools Work Smoothly Still Urgently Require Reference Books

Cash Assistance Given Needy Evacuees Leaving U.S. Relocation Centres

WASHINGTON. — The relocation program in the United States has advanced further with the announcement that outright cash grants will be made to needy evacuees leaving camp centres for self-sustaining employment.

This financial assistance will make it possible for many evacuees with limited funds to accept job offers which they might otherwise have turned down.

The maximum grant which may be made covers coach fare for each member of the immediate family of the wage earner; $3 per person for meals en route for each day of travel; and to meet initial living expenses at the place of employment; $50 for the wage earner, plus $25 for one dependent, or plus a total of $50 for two or more dependents. If the family's cash resources do not equal this amount, assistance will be given to the extent needed to raise their cash resources to this total.

Assistance will also be given to evacuees in emergency financial difficulties after leaving camp, which will be under the War Relocation Authority and the Social Security Board.

WASHINGTON. — Dillon S. Meyer, WRA director, announced that the War Department has approved the enlistment of Nisei women in the WAAC. Details of the enlistment are being worked out, but it is not yet known when it may commence.

Lack of Good Housing Face Okanagan Workers

Lack of good housing accommodation is the chief difficulty that evacuees are likely to meet if they go to the North Okanagan district to work on the farms and orchards, says Kiyotaro Matsumoto, in a communication to The New Canadian.

A longtime resident of the valley, Mr. Matsumoto says he has been able to assist the North Okanagan Committee in the placement of several families.

To that end he had intended personally to visit the Slocan Valley to meet families and workers suitable to the labor needs of the valley, but circumstances prevented this.

Although a large number of workers are needed, Mr. Matsumoto feels that not a very large number of farmers have the accommodation for family units, and that any evacuees going to the Okanagan should know what to expect.

Numbers of families have gone to various districts in the Valley, and located some kind of accommodation after their arrival.

Mr. Matsumoto, whose address is R.R. No. 1, Winfield, Kelowna, says he will be glad to supply information and lend aid to anyone interested, who will write to him at this address.

Big Sports Day Planned In Kaslo On May 24th

KASLO. — A general committee of five with Tom Baba as one was named at a meeting in the Kaslo City Hall to organize the local sports day on May 24.

Other Japanese named to the [illegible] were Ken [illegible] [illegible] committee [illegible]

[illegible] civic holiday by Mayor Lander. Funds [illegible] sports prizes [illegible] [illegible] and local [illegible] will be held [illegible] afternoon.

The general committee is composed of G. Leonard, A. L. MacPhee, A. Carney, Mrs. Paterson and Tom Baba.

Mrs. Vernon Shimotakahara, Mr. K. Maruyama and Charlie Nekota were named from the Kaslo Young People's Association to act on the sports committee.

KASLO, B.C., May 8.—**The federal government - sponsored educational program is now functioning smoothly in all the interior towns, just a year after the beginning of evacuation,** Miss Hide Hyodo, supervisor of schools, told The New Canadian last week, while in Kaslo on periodical inspection.

She expressed deep appreciation of the work which young and inexperienced Nisei teachers are doing in all the centres, and declared that by June of next year, the schools in various centres would be up to schedule with the regular B.C. institutions.

Many obstacles had to be faced and overcome before the improvised schools began functioning smoothly, Miss Hyodo said.

LACK FACILITIES

The lack of blackboards, considered a classroom necessity, for instance continues to pose difficulties for untrained teachers. Still lacking too are text books for the pupils and reference books for teachers. Dictionaries are plentiful, but encyclopaedias and other reference books are urgently needed.

"Donations will be most welcome in every centre," she smiled.

One school has received book donations from Alberta, while another has benefited by discards from B.C. libraries.

RAISE TEACHER'S PAY

The 120 Nisei teachers now taking classes from Grade I to Grade VIII on a full-time basis last month heard the glad tidings that the Federal Government had granted a much needed and deserved raise in their wages effective from April 1.

The teachers, although working hard have a lot to learn and last month Miss Ella Robertson, retired Vancouver school teacher who accompanied Mrs. C. V. Booth on her tour of the towns gave welcome pointers and assistance.

Parent-Teachers' Associations have been formed in all the towns and are giving every assistance in the education of the children. In Kaslo, the P.T.A. is busy clearing ground near the school for use as a playground. Physical training instruction is included in the curricula of all centres.

NO AID FOR HIGH SCHOOL

High school students still seem to be the forgotten child of the government. Voluntary teaching without renumeration is carried on by groups of older Nisei in all the centres. In some centres many are attending the local high schools paying fees of about four dollars per month. In Sandon a full course in commercial studies is given by a limited volunteer staff who are sparing no effort in giving the youngsters a proper education.

When questioned about the reported higher rates of fees charged by the High School Correspondence Schools at Victoria, Miss Hyodo said that she would inquire into the matter as soon as possible.

* * *

Miss Hyodo gave a quick survey of the interior housing schools:

In Tashme, the school is housed in two buildings, one being a barn divided into classrooms by part-way partitions. Twenty-seven classes are directed by Hiroshi Okuda and Teruko Hidaka who is also the assistant supervisor of schools. High school coaching is directed by Miss M. McLaughlin who was sent out by the United Church Women's Missionary Board.

In Sandon, one class, the Grade 6 is included with the local Grade 6 class taught by Mrs. Linde. Of the eight classes of 200 pupils, five are housed in an old building. The other three are in the lower floor of the local school. The staff of eight teachers is directed by Teruyo Sugiura.

The New Denver school, starting in the middle of December, is housed in 12 commission houses accomodating 300 pupils. Director is Mary Nagai. Due to the lack of suitable teachers, three or four Rosebery girls are on the staff. The four Rosebery classes are also in commission houses with Amy Iwasaki directing and teaching.

SLOCAN CROWDED

The school situation at Slocan City, Popoff and Bay Farm is crowded and still far from satisfactory, Miss Hyodo declared. The pupils from the three centres are using a single building at Bay Farm in three shifts including Saturday. A bunkhouse at present occupied by single men at Popoff is planned to be used as a school as soon as arrangements can be made to transfer present occupants to other quarters, Miss Hyodo informed. Takashi Tsuji and Yoshiko Tanabe are directors.

Classes at Lemon Creek are likewise still crowded with grades up to three being conducted in shifts. Director is Irene Uchida.

The Kaslo school, since moving into the local Gitgerich building has progressed smoothly under the supervision of Roy Shinobu. Regular exams are given, reports handed out and the school is much the same as in pre-evacuation days with teachers getting angry and flustered; pupils coming late, boys making gadgets in school, girls crying, bells ringing and detention being held for the unruly boys.

Apply for Ontario Positions

● Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Perrin of Winnipeg wish to employ a good cook and a housemaid at fair wages in their very lovely home in Winnipeg. The work is light, there being three in the family, and all electrical conveniences. Write to Mr. B. Uyeda, Kaslo, B.C. for full details.

● Mrs. Mark Holtin, Hamilton, Ontario, wishes to employ a Japanese domestic and will pay $15.00 or $20.00 a month to start and raise her according to her capabilities. There are three adults in the family and they live in a seven room apartment. [illegible] is sent out. Every Thursday [illegible] after lunch [illegible] evening.

● [illegible] D. L. Grundy [illegible] Mount Royal [illegible] wishes to employ a [illegible] There are two adults [illegible] the family and two girls [illegible] Salary [illegible] will be [illegible] $20.00. There is a good sized bedroom and complete bathroom for the maid's own use. Thursday and Sunday afternoons are [illegible] afternoon and every Sunday afternoon.

● **Mrs. John A. Huston, Grindale, Ontario, wishes to employ a Japanese maid to do cooking and downstairs** work. The salary to commence $35.00 to $40.00 per month, and an increase of from $5.00 to $10.00 per month will be given after three months. There are three adults in the family and three children (war guests) who are away at boarding school. The maid will have Wednesday and Sunday afternoons free, and all evenings. Grindale is 18 miles out of Toronto.

● Mr. William R. Rand, 156 Riverside Dr., Toronto, wishes to employ a cook-general. Salary $35.00 to commence, after three months $40.00. There are two adults and [illegible] children in the family. A laundress is kept [illegible] is employed to [illegible] Sunday afternoon off, and [illegible] every [illegible] week-day afternoon and evening free.

● Mrs. K. McLennan, Toronto, wishes to employ a Japanese Nisei or [illegible] for general house work. The salary will be $[illegible] a month. There are five adults in the family. Every [illegible] free, and practically every evening.

Persons interested in the above positions should contact Mrs. C. V. Booth, B.C. Security Commission, Marine Building, Vancouver, B.C. without delay.

UNITED against a common enemy!

We who live in Canada—no matter in what country our parents or ourselves were born—are united as never before.

We are united against a common enemy—the cruel Nazi war machine which has brought untold miseries to the peoples of Europe.

Thousands of young men of our race, proud to call themselves Canadians, are serving in the armed forces.

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Today, the call comes again to purchase Victory Bonds. And we'll respond eagerly, gladly. We know our money helps to buy the weapons of war being used to free the world from tyranny and bloodshed.

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Let's try to *double* the amount of bonds we bought last time.

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Give your order to the Victory Loan salesman who calls on you. Or place it in the hands of any branch of any bank, or give it to any trust company. Or send it to your local Victory Loan Headquarters. Or you can authorize your employer to start a regular payroll savings plan for you. Bonds may be bought in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and larger. Salesman, bank, trust company or your local Victory Loan Headquarters will be glad to give you every assistance in making out your order form.

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34-4

Exchange Arrangements Being Made Says Berlin

NEW YORK. — The Berlin radio quoted despatches from Bangkok April 28 as saying that arrangements were being made to exchange some of the British subjects now interned in Japan for Japanese nationals interned in India and Australia, the Associated Press said last week.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said there were approximately 1600 British internees in Japan and approximately the same number of Japanese in British hands.

Spokesman at the Japanese embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, was given as authority for the announcement.

(Use of the word "internees" was unofficially taken to mean that civilians, and not prisoners of war, were to be included in the proposed exchange.)

(There has been no indication that any exchange of nationals from Canada is contemplated for some time.)

HELP WANTED

Japanese couple to work on farm at steady work, near Kaslo, B.C. Apply to Box 100, The New Canadian.

BICYCLE WANTED

Good Bicycle wanted. Write to Box 100, The New Canadian.

Supervisor's Mother Passes

KASLO. —The community here was saddened last week by the news of the death of Mrs. Emma Loughead, wife of Dr. Thomas L. Loughead, and mother of the local supervisor, Henry P. Loughead. She passed away in Vancouver at the age of eight-five. Mr. Loughead left for Vancouver to attend the final rites.

NEW POST AT LEMON CREEK

SANDON. — Rev. D. Ka[illegible] has been working among the Sa[illegible] people for the past nine months [illegible] on April 27 to take over his duties at the Buddhist Temple [illegible] Lemon Creek. A farewell tea [illegible] was given by the clubs and socie[illegible] of Sandon on his departure.

AID THE PROPERTY FIGHT

北部オカナガンでは日本人働き手が必要

南はウインフィールドから北はヴァーノン間に 戰爭中だけ移入を許す旨該地委員會で發表

(ヴァーノン發)北部オカナガン地方では日本人勞働者を必要として居る。他の日本人勞働者要請は軍事上から重要視されてゐる食料生産の上から重要な役割であると北部オカナガン委員會のブラウン委員長とカーター幹事は發表してゐる。昨年は日本人勞働者を入れるのが遲れかつたにも拘らず莫大な損害の助けになつたと右のステートメントは述べ、次の如く事情を說明してゐる。「北部オカナガン委員會はビー・シー・セキユリテー・コミッションから戰爭中に移入を許可した日本人は戰爭終結六ケ月後には移動させるといふ保證を得て居り、委員會では之れら日本人の完全なるレコードを保存してゐる。委員會ではセキユリテー・コミッションがビズネス・ライクな方法で問題を能率的に處理してくれてゐることを非常に感謝してゐる。北部オカナガンへの日本人はドシドシ入つて來てゐるが多くのグロリーは未だそのくらゐ人員を必要とするかを決めてゐない。北部オカナガン委員會は昨年八月に組織されたもので、ヴァーノンの市會、カナデアン・リジョン、商業會議所、コールドストリーム村會及びビー・シー果物栽培業者協會から各一名の代表者を舉げて居り、南はウインフィールドから北方ヴァーノンに至る間に日本人勞働者を入れる事に關してセキユリテー・コミッションに交渉してゐるのは此の委員會である」

北部オカナガン行 希望者へ注意

北部オカナガン地方の農園又は果樹園方面では住宅の設備が不十分な所があるから、同方面へ働きに出掛ける希望者は、豫め準備をしてからの方が得策であると、ウインフィールドの松本嘉代太郎氏から本社へ知らせて來た。同氏は北部オカナガン委員會の依賴により人員募集の幹旋を手傳つて居り、希望者の相談には喜んで應じると言つてゐる。松本氏の郵便宛名は「アール・アール・一、ウインフィールド、ケローナ、ビーシー」である。

北部オカナガン地方果樹園及び農場働き人員募集 (昨年の生産は一万貨車以上)

▲住居……住居及び勞働條件は滿足すべきものであり、當地方では社會的にも氣持のよい附き合ひが出來る

▲賃金……通常に行はれてゐる標準の賃金を支拂ひ、就働期間はシーズン中若しくは戰時中

▲パーミット……當地方へ働きにくるパーミットはヴァーノンの北部オカナガン委員會を通して得ることになつてゐる

▲申込み……就働希望者は氏名、年齡、登錄番號、現住所、是れまでの就働地や仕事の經驗等と共にシーズン中だけ働きたいか、それとも戰時中働くかを書面にて左記へ申込んで下さい

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● **Prevailing Rate Wages Paid —**
Term of employment either seasonal or for the duration.

● **Permits —**
Must be secured through the North Okanagan Committee, Vernon, B. C.

● **Applications —**
Anyone desiring employment write to us giving Name, Age, Registration Number, Present Address, Previous Employment, Experience, etc. and stating whether employment wanted for season or for the duration.

NORTH OKANAGAN COMMITTEE

A. Browne, Chairman — VERNON, B.C. — Geo. A. M. Carter, Secretary

ケローナは 日本人移入反對

(ケローナ發)ケローナ市民及び野菜、果物栽培業者は日本人移入問題に關して次の四項目からなる方策を決定したとプロヴィンス紙は先週報道してゐる。

(一)一九四一年十二月七日以後に當地方に入つて來た總ての日本人を撤退させること

(二)季節的勞働者としての基準で當地方に移入する十六歳以上の日本人男子を除くほかの日本人は總て驅逐する

(三)野菜、果物の栽培者及び市內の住民から各一名づゝ上げて三名からなる委員會を組織し當地方の代表機關として日本人に關する有らゆる問題を處理させる

(四)右の委員會は日本人男子勞働者を季節的基準で移入するために有らゆる努力を拂ふと共に收穫を手傳はせるため市民を最大限度に組織する

而して日本人をも含んで農業勞働者の移入は總てナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスを通して行ふやうにと主張されてゐる。

ウエストバンクも反對

(ケローナ發)ビーシー果物栽培業者協會ウエストバンク支部はケローナ市民及び野菜、果物栽培業者の會合で決定した日本人移入問題に關する四項目からなる方策を承認した旨プロビンス紙は報道してゐる。ウエストバンクへは少數の日本人が既にビーシー・セキユリテー・コミッション當局からの許可を得て移住して居り、コミッション當局は該地當局者の認可の上で移入許可證を發給してゐるのであるが同地果樹栽培業者達はそれを否認したわけである。

るわけである。

二世リバテーユニオンで「二世學生相談部」を設置

上級學校入學志望者の世話をする

(カズロー發)カズローの二世リバテーユニオンでは「二世學生相談部」(二世スチユデント・ブレースメント・コミッテー)を設け上級學校入學志望者の世話をすることとなり、下高原ヴァーノン、植田リリー、ドクター番野の三氏が委員に擧げられた。右相談部は國際學生奉仕協會(インターナショナル・スチユデント・サーヴイス)と聯絡を保つて居り、上級學校入學志望者は姓名、勉學上の希望、財政狀態その他を部長下高原ヴァーノン氏まで通知するやう希望されてゐる。

領政府の新發令

(オタワ發)領政府は、十九歳から四十歳までの獨身男子と十九歳から二十九歳までの既婚男子にして戰時重要工業又は同職業以外に從業してゐる者は五月十九日までに登錄する樣四日發令したが、右は之等の男子を戰時重要工業方面へ轉業せしめる計畫實行促進のためであり、酒類販賣店、コンフエクショナリー、菓子類、煙草、書籍、新聞雜誌の小賣店、理髮所、花屋、ガソリン販賣所、車輛類小賣店、運動具樂器小賣店等の就働者や給仕、タキシー運轉手、エレベーター運轉者、ホテル・ベルボーイ、家庭働き、新聞賣等の如き種類の者が此の新發令下に影響される

宋美齡のオタワ訪問

(オタワ發)米國訪問中の宋美齡は六月初めオタワを訪問、聯邦議會上下兩院聯合會の壇上で挨拶の豫定

死亡

▲レモンクリーキの熊本縣出身某氏妻女ツユ子さんは病氣療養中であつたが突然餘病を併發して去る四月廿八日ネルソン病院で遂に死去、三十日夜公民學校ホールに於て告別式が執行された▲元晩香坡在住熊本縣人大塚ハヅエ氏(六十八)は永らく病氣療養中のところ五月四日午後五時半カズロー病院に於て死去したがナスカサワンに移住して居る息大塚岩男氏の來着を待つて來る十日月曜日午後一時半カズロー合同教會に於て告別式を執行の豫定

▲カズロー近くの農家で夫婦者の働き手を求めてゐる▲自轉車を買ひ度い人がある。以上は何れも郵函一〇〇ニユーカナデアンへ申込まれ度し

今回レモンクリーキへ家族と共に移轉し當地佛教會の開教使として駐在する事になりました。就きましてはサンドン在住中同地の皆樣から受けた御厚情を謝し尚レモンクリーキ在住諸氏の今後の御援助と御協力をお願ひ致します

片津謙山

▲メールオーダーを御利用下さい:▼

◉男用アンダーウエア上、下▲ペンマンス七一號二弗五十仙▲スタンフィルド一七〇〇號三弗▲同三二〇〇號三弗五十仙▲同エーシー四弗五十仙

◉男用仕事パンツ▲カリブーブランド(ダークブルー)一弗七十五仙▲同カーキー一弗八十五仙、二弗廿五仙▲男用仕事靴下五十仙▲ボーイス・アンダーウエア上、下(ペンマンス七一號)一弗五十八仙▲ボーイス夏アンダーウエア(アトランチック・コンビネーション)六十九仙▲スーパーニット・コンビネーション六十九仙(以上は送料不要)◉米ヌカ百斤一弗五十五仙▲大豆百斤六弗六十仙▲鹽鮭十五弗十仙(最低五十斤箱)▲鹽鰊廿五斤箱三弗七十五仙五十斤箱五弗九十五仙(以上は晩市渡し値段)◉日本藥品はまだ澤山ありますから御注文下さい郵税は私共で持ちます

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● Men's Work Pants	
Caribou Brand, dark blue, pr.	1.75
Caribou Brand, khaki, pr.	1.85, 2.25
● Men's Work Socks	
2½ lb., grey, pr.	$ .50
● Boys' Underwear, Two Piece	
Penman's 71, per suit	$1.58
● Boys' Summer Underwear	
Atlantic Combinations, suit	$ .69
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● Send us your orders for these goods and shipping charges will be paid by us.

Rice Bran, 100 lb. Sacks	$1.55 Sack
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Salted Herrings 25 lb. case	$3.75
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御禮

私が今回東部へ向け出發に際し各々と御親切に預つた上種々御餞別下さいました事を厚く御禮申上ます。尚カズロー在留中の皆樣の御厚[illegible]をも併せて御禮申上げると共に[illegible]樣の御健康を祈り、[illegible]の事何分宜敷く御願ひ致します。

山下 [illegible]

I would like to thank the people of Kaslo for their many kindnesses and good wishes on my recent departure for eastern Canada.
[illegible] YAMASHITA

母ハツエ

[illegible]病氣療養中の[illegible]一方ならぬ御[illegible]カズロー病院に於て[illegible]知[illegible]辱[illegible]告別式は五月十日午後一時三十分[illegible]に於て執行[illegible]

在ナスカサワン 大塚 [illegible]

妻ツユ子

[illegible]病氣療養中の[illegible]

五月一日

レモンクリーキ 夫 [illegible] 外親戚一同

タシメの人口は依然として二千六百人

職場の失業者もなく、野菜作りもボツ／＼始まる

（タシメ四月廿六日發）再移動の動は當然の如く、タシメにも打ち寄するのであるが、現在までに移動したのは二十五人で、多くはオンタリオ行きである。出生、新入村者で補つて人口は依然として二千六百餘人で、職場に於ける失業者は今日現在には一人もなく全部が就職してゐる。吾々に最も不自由を感じさせるものは新鮮なる野菜の不足なことである。當タシメの住宅も日時を經るに從ひ整頓されて來てゐるので、菜園に趣味を持つものは五百坪位の土地を借りて、畑を耕したものもあるが、當局と交渉中であつた菜園が許可されることになり、希望者の申込を受付けてゐる。恐るべき霜は時期によつて生ずるが、菜を作るものが出來ると一同喜んでゐる。タシメに於ける教育は公立校、ハイ校共にイースターでも公休日を除く外は授業を續けたといふ熱心さで、遅れただけを取返すに教師側にも餘念がないが、學童の教科書が現在では二人に一冊、クラスに依つては三人に一冊宛しか得られないのも、先週の父兄母姉會代表者會議で左の研究委員を舉げて其の整備を計ることになつた。

門永友次郎、矢倉幸利、立花運心、廣渡卯壯、土井初

少年、少女團の活動

タシメでは約二ケ月前ボーイスカウトが結成され公認の吉田茂之君の指揮で約百名の十二歳以上十六歳迄の少年が訓練され、その指揮振りはタシメ在留者の賞讃を博して居るが、先達てのデー・ビルデング出火の際にはその亂れざる統制と實行した訓練によつてあの六尺棒を以てヘンスを作り、群衆の混亂を除き運び出された荷物を保護する等大いなる働きをしたことは既にプロビンス紙上にも報道されてゐる。尚は最近チーン・エージ・ガールス・クラブも出來、關村美惠子嬢以下ムツ子、高橋美律子、大木ミ、河邊カズ子の諸嬢が指導して居りボーイスカウト同様その訓練を期待されてゐるが現在七十五名のメンバーがある。去る二十三日より三晩に亘り記念の寄金募集の音樂會が催され全村舉つて應援、百七十餘弗の收入をあげた。

▲インターンメントから出てオンタリオで就働中であつた有賀千代吉氏は此の程タシメに歸還▲前タオノツ・イ共静岡縣人石川善市氏は四月十四日タシメ病院で病死、葬儀は同十七日立花師司式にて執行▲トロント在住の辻徹氏次男政行君（昨年八月生）は二十三日病死、二十六日グール長老司式にて葬儀執行

川口氏の還暦祝

去る四月十七日夜タシメの川口勝藏氏の還暦を祝するため同好の二十數人同氏宅に集ひ、句を以て祝福した。

緑鮮やく松の梢や千代の春　竹童
雨風をしのぎて松の緑哉　土星
松大樹春野の暦に立てりけり　旭波
是を催華甲といはむ花の中　芋太
萬年を松の芽青し壽ぬ　如竹
幾年を迎へし松の緑濃き　佳月
天心を抜く老松や若みどり　兒山
老松に陽は麗々と百千鳥　孤村
雅趣深う発ゆる松の緑哉　明峯
句に生きて今日恙き老の春　夢笑
壽と書いて机の梅白し　默人
六十路經し松は茂りて勝孫へぬ　洛水
還暦や多志美に松の風薫る　秋月
開けさの山の陽集松みどり　松鵝
拜殿に黄金しきけり松の花　紫風
照り還す座敷明るし百日紅　素人
松古りて保つ若さや春の色　清泉

自賀還暦
兩洋を跨いで六十一の春　勝月

ナショナルミル製材終了

（マニトバ州ナショナルミルス通信）當製材所には昨年十一月三日にウイニペッグ市から日本人一行六名がやつて來て、皆眞面目に働き、どんな仕事でもやつてのけたので人氣百パーセント其の結果日本人を增員、一時は六十數名の就働者があり、其後いろ／＼な事情で減員、最近は二十七名が残つてゐたが去る四月十六日で製材を終了、ボブ西村君一人を殘し日本人就働者は直に當地を引あげたが其の中三十一名はウイニペッグへ向つた。西村君は一ケ月位働いてから引あげる豫定である。

片津開教使移駐

（サンドン發）サンドンに駐在約九ケ月に亘る片津潤山師は今回レモンクリーキ在住信徒の懇望により同地佛教會の開教使として駐在することになり四月二十七日出發同地へ赴いた。日本人コミテー主催で同滿の告別說教と送別茶話會を四月二十五日に催した。

死亡

▲サンドンの田邊峯記氏（五一歳熊本縣出身）は四月廿五日心臓麻痺のため死亡、廿六日通夜を營み廿七日サンドン佛教會で同地に於ける第六人目の葬儀として日本人コミテー主催下に告別式を行ひ遺骸はニューデンバに送られ茶毘に附した▲マニトバ州ネエピンの皆木莉太郎氏の息希夫さんは四月十日セントボニフエース病院で死去、十四日本州教師司式の下に葬儀執行

「虫に惱されるおそろしさ」

陽春來の道路キャンプ一風景

（ヂアンエトン第一キャンプ通信）陽春も漸く近づいて來た。イースター（ヘラダー）に入る時でキャンプではグラブライダーーから始めた作業が、昨日まで引續き三日間の休暇でいふ所である。雪も解けて道路の至る所にのみ野春の色が見られる。雪は今日に殆ど消えんとしてゐる。作業の進捗が案外の速さに伴ふて本年の道路のナンヂャンだけが間に合ふ。[illegible]一つの幸の風景ではあるが何時に來た。再び春とする時に[illegible]の一斷層が始まつたのだ。蟲の一群の襲撃から、ボツ／＼とソヲトボーンの蚊共が始まつて新人達の新しい生活が、惱みの數々が始まる（一群の）ものである。[illegible]秋の南京蟲未だ花開かず中の境地にあるのが蟲等キャンプ生活者の現實の姿ではある。入獄地獄の寒さに凍りついてゐたかに思はれたダニが春の陽光が訪れると共にその活動を只默然と始めた様である。既にその被害者數名を出した。此の小さな南京蟲のやうな小蟲をウッド・インセクトと言ふ者もあるがウッドチックといふのが本名らしい。鼠や蠅や蚤なんぞに從ひついてゐるダニ即ちサイアとかテックとかいふあれと大同小異の小蟲で多く頭合の木々に潜つてゐるといはれてゐる。

◇

彼女の跳梁するのは四月から六月一パイの約三ケ月、最天候に當ならんとする六月下旬頃からは暑く人間様には寄りつかない。元來南京蟲のやうに家屋内に棲取つてゐるものでない點は安心であるが、然し外部より各自の着衣について持込まれるので、時としてはベッドの上や巾を飼つてゐる事もあり、秋の下に夜盜の如く潛んでゐる場合もある。こんな事は稀であり、原因は持込むか持込まないかである。故に各自の注意によつては一匹たりとも持込まないで濟む譯ではある。彼女は主に仕事中背中のグボみとか股とか陰部の毛林の中に於て頭を肉の中に突込んで生き血を吸ふ吸血鬼である。痛くもなければ痒くもないので彼女の接吻してゐるのも氣がつかないのが普通で、入浴時はだかになつた折見つけ出すわけで、一面氣持が惡いやうでもある。その分布狀況は此の方面キャスゲー下山脈、ロッキー山脈の西側から東側あたりに見られる由である。驅除方法は油へ何でもよい）を注意かけてから暫らくして彼女が頭を少し持上げた頃を見計ちつてピンセット様のものでハサみ出すのが一番安全であるが、その際頭部がちぎれぬ様、從つて二本の鋏形なりの觸先が折れ込まぬ様十分注意して取除くを肝要な條件としてゐる様だ。頭部がちぎれて其の儘肉の中に殘つてゐる事になれば下等動物の常でアミーバーの如く一個のウッドテックとなるのだと謂はれてゐる。彼女の頭部だけは纖細胞動物の一種であるかも知れない。彼女の戀が讀つて誰か人間の體にキスされた場合には一命にかゝはるとされてゐる。注意が肝要である。（太田生）

みんな朗か

（プリンストン第二キャンプ通信）長閑な春よ、春が來た。仕事場の雪は何時しか姿を消して向ふの山上に見ゆる雪がなんとなく淋しい。赤銅色した我々が三、四名のツラックに便乘し仕事場に行きつ戻りつする時に、三々五々と草を食ふ鹿も眠さうな顏付で七つと我等を見送つてゐる。ステームシャブル、に二臺のキャタピラ、四臺のツラックで見上げる山も數週間で切斷され、千歳の谷も瞬くうちに埋められてしまふし、その後よりベキとシャブル隊が遣るスロープをつくつて行き、綺麗なハイウェーに仕上げる。又一方には他の一組がゐてドーンナーと數限りなきダイナマイトを掛けてゐる。かうして日一日とハイウエーは讀められて行く。併し本日の如き時はキャスのすぐ上が水のため山崩れして、その附近を働いてゐた人達の中には今一分間で一命を取られる所であつたといふ。今晩は其の話で持切つてゐる。けれども幸ひ一人も怪我なくて良かつた。

◇

當キャンプでは、チーフ始めやた目の丸い角さんが先頭に部下一人を連れて野菜作りに忙しい。得は言ふ、ボーイ（ボーイ長）に野菜を出してべさせてビタミンビーとエーを食ーを採らせ健全な上にも健全な體に仕上げる一ツの組合である。ストローハットにアンダーシャツ一枚、乘馬パンツに長靴といふ出で立ちでつしよう。四五日前にドーベーサードも出來上がり、潤みも楽だから野菜の種は播きおろされた。これらの野菜が吾等の舌を打つのも近い事だらう。[illegible]入浴されたはこれが慰安の誘因者と目下娛樂協議中、[illegible]ーデナーも[illegible]キャンプの[illegible]集つた。[illegible]つて來るキ[illegible]長い[illegible]料理しててーイ[illegible]まだ此の[illegible]山おるので[illegible]色を呈した[illegible]野菜を[illegible]の指[illegible]ではないか（田中）

時計修繕業　田邊平五郎

▲どんな時計でも保險附で安價に修繕致します。成るべく書留便にて御送付下さい。雨側を省くためシーオーデーで返送致します

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御禮

私共が今回オンタリオ州へ移住する事になりましたに就ては送別會を御開き下さつたり御餞別に預りまして厚く御禮申上げます。尚は在住中特に厚情を蒙りました事も併せて御禮申上げると共に皆様の御健康を祈ります

馬場高一文郎
家族一同

政行

次男政行儀病氣療養中の處四月廿三日永眠仕り二十六日タシメに於て葬儀を執行致しました。其の際一方ならぬ御同情を賜り且つ葬儀其他色々と御配慮を蒙りましたことを紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

父　辻　徹
母　キミ子
祖父　辻　庄太郎
同　山村　成吉

善市

夫善市儀入院中は一方ならぬ御配慮を蒙りましたが四月十四日タシメ病院に於て遂に死去十七日葬儀を執行致しました。其の際に多忙中多數の御會葬に預り有難く紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

妻　石川ミツ
長男　ヘンリー
親戚代表　松本勝治

ニューカナディアン
在加日本人の唯一の獨立不偏の週刊紙
購讀料一ヶ年[illegible] 六ケ月金二弗
總編輯發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社長 近藤庄太
同 伊藤良一
T.編輯部 辻弘太郎

社説 興味ある意見の相違

兩見解を注意深く比較せよ

最近の新聞紙はカナダに於ける日系人に對する問題に就て興味ある意見の相違を表示してゐる。

即ち或者は日本人全部を追出すことを主張するビーシー州進歩保守黨の如き或者の意見が其一例である。フレーザーヴアレーの農業協會の大會も同意見である。

一方には又、戦爭する政黨を慎論ませるために、死場に彈打つが如きことを伸び得ない經濟施設の徹底までさ、一度戦爭に勝つて正義ある恒久的世界平和のために、戦後時にあつてその基礎を固める目的の必要事よりも輕く見てゐる一人々々の公平無私なる見解がある。

此の見解は、カナダの他の場所に於ける移動日本人の用心深くしてデモクラチツクな再定住を要請してゐる晩香坡の婦人研究會が發表したやうな所謂形式へと進展するし、又晩香坡新聞論設者が「我々カナダ人の子供等に無惡な戦爭なぞを嫌しくやる」かも知れない今日のビーシー州の微慢なる人種的偏見だといふ强硬なる宣言にまで到るものである。

他のカナダ人が我々を如何に思ひ、如何に感じてゐるかを、今も今後も至重なるものであるから、我々は我々自身の計畫と活動の重しるべきとして之等の兩様の見解を注意深く比較することが大切である。

若し我々が實際上からみれば、政治家や利己主義の陰蔽施設の試静が勿論「日本人問題」を惹起せしめたものであり、耳にタコの寄る程長い間言ひはやされたことを我々は認識しなければならぬ。二萬五千の我々が人口七十五萬の州を間もなく制壓して支配するかも知れぬなぞと、狂氣じみた子供等かしによつて巧らくだ虚言や曲解に依つて魔法にかゝつた人々の心中以外には、「日本人問題」は實際上は戦前には存在してゐなかつたことを公平なる社會學的研究が明瞭に證明してゐることは眞實である。併しながら、事實は、根本的手段によつて解決しなければならぬ問題として集團的州民の心中に植つけられて殘つてゐる。さうして此の太平洋岸の州が、自身の人種的惰惡としての、より大きい不幸なる眞の心理學的問題を解決出來るまでは（それは先見の明ある本紙論説者が強く論ずるところのものである）我々東洋系人種はその精神的苦惱の結果から逃れる事は不可能だらう。

故に我々の最後的待遇は、その莫大な貢獻と、その良い氣候と、その進歩せる社會制度と、その多くの公平なる人々と、その疑ふ餘地のない有望なる前途とがあるにも拘らず、當州を後にすることであると我々は信ずるものである。我々は、ビーシー州に於て、一方に於ては擁護され他方に於ては打消されてゐるカナダのデモクラチツクな傳統の勢力と權限と基本的強さとを信じるからである。而して、四十年間受け繼がれた東洋人排斥の偏見のために毀損されたのでなく、カナダ人として又世界人としての立派な享受性によつてその價値を落すまいも寧ろ我々の人種的背景に光を加へる事實が將來必然的に到來するところの東部カナダに於て、そのデモクラチツクな傳統を發見することを我々は信ずるものである。

日系人再定住に協力せよ

晩市の婦人團体が全國に呼びかく

（左は晩香坡の婦人市民權問題研究會（ウイメンス・スタール・フオア・シチズンシツプ）がカナダ各地の婦人團体並に新聞社へ宛て發送した公開文書である。）

×

カナダ全体に關係ある問題で殊に今まではビーシー州にのみ特別な重要性を有してゐた問題——即ち日系カナダ人再定住問題の解決に對する諸君の協力を願ふものである。日本人は今まで長い間勤勉にして法律を守る善人として吾々と共に生活して來た。その子弟はカナダの學校に通つて好成績を收め、中には實業的學校又は大學などで高等教育を修めてゐる者が多數ある。之等「二世」達は、カナダが彼等に特權と市民權の實行權を許さなかつたけれども、自身ではカナダ人だと思つてゐる。その多くは行を以てカナダに忠誠なることを證明して居り、更にそれを立證するやうに努めてゐる。

日本人を沿岸防禦地帶から移動さすことが軍事上必要だとされた際、それが日本人にとつてはその住み馴れた土地から追ひ立てられるのであつたけれども日本人の全的協力によつて移動が遂行した。日本人の家庭は事實、全く分散せしめられた。

日系カナダ人をビーシー州内各移動地に配置したのは單なる一時的處置であつた。當局では設備が不完全であり、吾々にとつても同じである如く、國家の寄食者として分散したり集團したりしてゐる事は日本人にとつて非常に損なことであることに氣付いた。有用なる職業が何んにもないといふことは士氣を退歩させるものである。不活動は後々には仕事をする意志もなく技能もなくなつてしまふ。

カナダ全土に亘る勞働力不足は日系カナダ人を再び活動させねばならぬことになり、各地で仕事についた者もある。吾々は此の事は最適の方法だと感じて居り、單に獨身勞働者に限らず全日系市民の家族が此様にする事によつて良い住所を得られるであらう。彼等が新住地に於て新しい恒久的生活への希望を發見する様願つてゐる。

此の書面を認めた婦人達は、注意深く研究した結果、戰後若し之等日系カナダ人をビーシー州内のみに二度び集團せしめやうとすることは、カナダにとつてよくないことであるといふ見解を與へ、外國民族を一地方に集團せしめることは近[illegible]國家的見解で[illegible]る。[illegible]くの如き動搖は戦爭への誘因でもあるのであり、此の点カナダ人の參加事實偉大なる戦爭にあると考へる[illegible]カナダ人に對するものであらうへなつてゐる。

ビーシー州に於ては日系人が既成から移動させられて以來、既人の生計[illegible]は[illegible]上げられ、トラクや店や漁[illegible]は[illegible]された。日系カナダ人を當州一つに限定しやうとすることは[illegible]であらう。吾々は[illegible]の外國民族を[illegible]する。當[illegible]内のそのやうな[illegible]族のみを[illegible]するてとは[illegible]である。

戦時産業上必要なものとして日系カナダ人をカナダ全土に[illegible]せしめることが[illegible]して定住せしめることは[illegible]一致する[illegible]に[illegible]等を[illegible]の[illegible]に受け入れせしめる[illegible]であるべきであると[illegible]へる。[illegible]等に[illegible]の生活の[illegible]に[illegible]れる[illegible]を與へねばならぬ。[illegible]くすることによつてのみ[illegible]人[illegible]カナダの生活に[illegible]するものとなることが出來、[illegible]の[illegible]民[illegible]の危險を未然に防ぐことが出來る故に、之等[illegible]カナダ人が[illegible]人[illegible]に又家族的に[illegible]等の[illegible]民[illegible]的に定住する[illegible]を[illegible]へられ、[illegible]君の社會生活内で[illegible]ある一[illegible]となるやうされ、公[illegible]と共に[illegible]君の[illegible]化力を[illegible]め、[illegible]して[illegible]して[illegible]ひたい。之[illegible]等の人々の[illegible]に[illegible]する[illegible]の[illegible]的[illegible]を[illegible]め、[illegible]することを[illegible]ふ次第である。

寄稿集

母をしのぶ

清水生

參戰國に於ける始めての「母の日」を迎へて、殊更に染々と母の有難さを感じる。

「生きとし生けるもの」中、最も尊きは母である」と、詩人コウルリツヂが歌いてゐるが、決して誇張ではない。母を思ふ度毎に心に浮ぶ事は、自分の爲めに惜しまず捧げてくれた母の純なる愛である。母は自分を産み、育て、護り、教へる爲めに、どんな苦勞も厭はずもなく、心を千々に碎き、全精力を捧げてくれた。

母にとつては、子のほかに望みも、楽しみも、野心もない。花は子の爲めに咲き、鳥は子の爲めに歌ふ。母が働くのも子のため、貯へるのも使ふのも、讀書するのも忍耐するのも、皆子の爲めである。實に母は聖者の化身であると言ひ得る。

關東震災の際、火災のために黒焦になつた母の死體の下に、幼兒が保護されて生きてゐたのを發見したと傳へられてゐる。米國第二十代の大統領ガーフイールドの母は、夫に先立たれ、貧窮の中に三人の子供を養育したのであるが、食物が不足のために、子供と共に食事をなさず、三度の食を二度にしたり、或は減して一度にした事があつたといふ。

母の愛は子供の才能を最上に伸ばす、どこまでも子供を信じて望みを失はないからである。學校の教師に「見込みなし」と見捨てられたトムを、母は信じて導き、終に世界的な發明家エヂソンとなした。吉田松陰の母瀧子は、時代の風雲のため、松陰が誤解された時にも、敢て動せず、世人の毀譽襃貶を顧みず、飽くまでも我が子を信じて愛護し、その事業を助けたと言はれてゐる。

母の子に對する期待は、眞實なる祈りとなり、大いなる力となりてその子の上に働く。山室中將の母が、その好きな鷄卵を絶つて子の成功を祈られたと言ふ話は、廣く知られてゐる。その子が放蕩に流れてゐた時、隣人は種々と批評し惡口したのであつたが、母のビカは

「けれ共、神樣の御旨ならば、あの子にも必ず神樣の良い子になる事が出來ます」

と、許って涙を呑みながら、子のために熱禱をつゞけ、終に彼を聖フランシスとならしめた。救世軍のブース大將、黒人の父ブーカーワシントン、人種正義の父アブラハム・リンカーン、宗教家ジョンウエスレー、文豪ウオルフガングゲエテ等、母の祈りによつて、偉人となつた人は、その數限りがない。

母の愛はいつまでも子供を善導して止まない。

「酒はお前の身を崩すから、決して飲んではならない、と私の母が常に涙を以て戒めてくれたそれで、杯を持ち上げると、直ぐに母の顔が見えて、飲む氣にならなくなる」

と、先日成人が私に語つたが、これは貴い事である。出獄人保護の事業に從事してゐる原胤昭氏によると、母の愛に感激して改心する例が非常に多いと言ふ事であるがこれも當然である。從家が

「たらちねの親のいさめの數々に、思ひあはせてねをのみぞ泣く」

と歌つてゐる。

我等は異つた境遇や立場に於て今年の母の日を守る。或者は母から遠く離れ、或者は共に在る。或者は母は既に天上に逆り、或者は母の健在か否かも知り得ない。しかし、母は誰にも同樣に貴く、かつ懐しい。心からなる感謝を母へと献げ、有りがたい母の愛に對して、幾分でも報い得るやう、あらゆる苦難に打勝ち、各自の最上を盡し、かつ子供に對して良き父母たり得たいと思ふ。

サンドン財産所有者の登記々録既に完成

カズロー本部委員の努力に感謝し協力を表明

(サンドン電話) 四月二十四日サンドンに在住する財産所有者の會合あり、政府の强制賣却に抗議の意志表示とそれが防止に對する試驗的處置について意見交換あり、結果新事態の處置方に於ける委員會の方策に賛同、試訴を起すことに參加するに決し、一切は委員に一任して解決するといふので左の四名の委員を選び日本人コミテーもオブザーバーとして協力する事になつた

△委員＝三宅鶴吉、森勤五郎、[illegible]一、桑原藤雄

◇

(サンドン發) サンドンの不動産所有者三十餘名は政府による財産賣却に對する移動日本人財産擁護協會の運動に參加を決定、當地の財産所有者ではカズローに設置された財産の擁護的運動に獻納する事に就て協力を表明する[illegible]を持つた。サンドン在住財産所有者の姓名並に土地の必要證書は既に完成した。

ニユーデンバーの運營者々進行

(ニユーデンバー發) ニユーデンバー在住の財産所有者は會合を催し財産擁護運動を全的に支援することとなり委員會を組織したがカズローに設置された移動日本人財産擁護協會本部に對して全的支持を表明する旨の電報を發した。なほニユーデンバー委員の氏名は[illegible]紙上に掲げられた。

グランドフオクス 代表委員決まる

(グランドフオークス發) グランドフオークス農會では[illegible]數回を重ねてゐるにも拘らず[illegible]日本人財産賣却[illegible]止問題に關し協議の結果移動日本人財産擁護協會の運動を支持援助する事に決定した。グランドフオークス方面の農地へ移住してゐる日本人や沿岸に財産を所有する者は約二十名あることが調査の結果判明、之等財産所有者は集つて擁護運動を支援、カズローに設置された移動日本人財産擁護協會の本部と聯絡することになつた。尚同地方財産所有者代表委員に高崎寧、中田寅次郎、松宮所雄の三氏が選ばれた。

運動資金の中へ白人から同情ある寄附集まる

理解と同情

「平等權附與の時機到れり」

(カズロー發) 財産所有權擁護運動資金へカナダ人からも寄附金がカズローの移動日本人財産擁護協會本部へ屆いてゐるが彼等は今回の日本人財産賣却を「デモクラシーを否定した惡性の人種法である」と日本人の立場に理解と同情を寄せてゐる。その中の一寄附者は次の如く言つてゐる。「一般の自由が危險に瀕してゐる。政府が諸君に之れ(財産處理)を强るならば私はそれに對しても、そう出來るが私はそれに反對である。それは日本人に味方するものでなく、公平なるもので、我々は彼等が我々に望んでゐるやうに彼等を取扱つてもよい時機に到つてゐるのだ」

フレザーヴアレー農者と保守黨協會幹部の排日論

「今が日本人を追出す絶好の機會」

(晩香坡發) ビーシー州進歩保守黨協會幹部會に於て、在加日本人に關する聯邦政府の方針を非難し戰後全日本人の送還を主張したとプロビンス紙は次の如く報じてゐる

―

幹部會では其の決議事項中で「ビーシーセキユリテーコンミツシヨン」を批評、軍事上の理由から移動せしめられた日本人が戰後ビーシー州へ歸還することに同意してゐる點を指摘し、州政府の注意を促し若し必要ならば州議會で聯邦政府に働きかけるために臨時委員會を要請する決議をなし、又戰後判斷委員會へはビーシー州への日本人移民は其政府の反對忠告にも拘らず許可されたものである點を通告することも決議され、此の移民工作は軍事的方法で仕組まれて居り、眞珠灣事件に於ける日本人第五部隊の所役が其の一例であると稱してゐる。尚は同州人は過去四十年間ビーシー沿岸に於ては未成年者を使用し最近に於ては白人側が到底競爭出來ない低い生活程度を以て農業や工業へ進出して來たと主張してゐる。更にカナダへの日本人移民史の概要を説明し、南アフリカ、濠洲及びニユージーランドに於て東洋民族侵入の防止策として用ひられてゐるネータル法の適用を州政府へ推薦する點も含まれてゐる。(政府當局の文書及び新聞報道は一九四一年十二月七日の眞珠灣事件にはハワイ在住日本人によるサボタージ行爲は少しも行はれなかつたことが明瞭に證明されてゐるのである)

◇

(新西院發) フレザーヴアレーの「ユー」地方農者協會の總會でも全日本人のカナダ國外追放に關する決議が行はれ、提案者ペツパー氏は「今が日本人を追ひ出す絶好の機會である」と言つてゐる。

保守黨首領がグリーンウッド訪問

(グリーンウッド發) 進歩保守黨首領ジョーン・ブラツケン氏は先週末多數の政治家達を作つてグリーンウッドを訪問した。

東洋人への歸化權附與案

下院議員マーカントニオ氏が米議會に提出

プログラム成り促進運動開始さる

(ニユーヨーク發) 「東洋人にも平等に歸化權を與へよ」と云ふ歸化法修正案がニユーヨーク選出下院議員マーカントニオ氏に依つて今議會に提出さるゝや全米の各東洋人間に多大の注目を惹いた。特にニユーヨーク地方の日、支、比、鮮人團體及び米人團體である外人擁護協會間には既に二回に亘り同案の通過促進を計るために協議會が行はれた。其の結果各團體間の完全なる協定が成立し運動促進の第一歩として左の如きプログラムが設定せられ、大々的活動が開始されるものと豫想されてゐる。

一、最少百萬人の同案贊成署名を集め議會の移民歸化委員に提出する事

二、近き將來ニユーヨーク市にて同案通過期成大會を開催する事

三、全米に亘りラヂオ放送に依り同案の支持を一般米人に訴へる事

四、パンフレットを印刷し廣く米人間に了解を計り同案に對する關心と支持を求める事

五、多數知名の士より同案に對する贊成支持の聲明を求める事

六、全米の有力新聞に大々的廣告をなし同案に對する理解を深める事

捕虜の交換

印濠の日本國民と在日英國民

(ニユーヨーク發) 聯合通信の報道によれば、ベルリンラヂオはバンコツク四月二十八日發として日本に在る英國人捕虜と印度及び濠洲に在る日本國民の捕虜との交換手續が行はれたと報道した。なほ同通信は日本に在る英國人捕虜は千六百名あり、日本人捕虜も略同數であると言つて居り、タイ國首都バンコツク駐在日本外交官スポークスマンに右發表の權利が與へられたものであると。(該捕虜交換には非戰鬪員も含まれて居ると觀られてゐる。なほカナダに在る日本國籍者との交換計畫はしばらく行はれてゐない模樣である)

日系米兵に

西部沿岸への旅行が許さる

(サンフランシスコ發) 日系米國兵士は西部防衛司令部管下の州内に於て旅行の自由を與へられる事になつた旨西部防衛司令官デウイツト中將より發表された。此の布告は立退き地域に日系人の立入る事を禁止する規則を休暇或は歸暇中の日系兵士に適用する事を防止するもので眞珠灣事件直後の數ヶ月間に日本人に對して設定せられた制限を部分的に解除したものであるが、兵士以外の一般日本人が立退き區域に立入り又は旅行する事は依然禁止されてゐる。[illegible]はその性質に於て下院軍事小委員會に於て西部沿岸には日本人の歸還を許す事に絶對反對を表明したデウイツト中將の所信とは著しく相反したものである。

寫眞器を前持主へ返す

但しビーシー州外の地に在る者へ

申し込まなくてもよいがレシートが必要

(カズロー發) 昨年三月マウンテツドポリス當局へ没收された日本人所有寫眞器は現在ビーシー州以外のカナダ内他の州に在る所有者へ返却する旨全國セキユリテーコミツシヨンより發表された。之等の寫眞器はレスブリツジ、ウイニペツグ、トロント及びモントリオールのマウンテツドポリス出張本部へビーシーセキユリテーコミツシヨンから送附され、それぞれの州で寫眞器を預けた時の領收證(レシート)と引換へに各所有者へ配布返却の方法が採られるのであり、各自がその返却要求を申込まなくてもよいのであるが、現在ビーシー州以外の地に住する者だけが寫眞器を返して貰へるのである。尚日本人所有の寫眞器は昨年三月九日に没收されたものである

ロービード氏母堂死去

(カズロー發) カズローのスーパーヴアイザー、ロービード氏は、母堂(八五歳)死去の訃報に接し先週晩香坡へ行つた。

消息

▲ニユーデンヴアーのサナトリアムにゐる大倉喜三郎氏は元マウンテンサナトリアムにゐた[illegible]氏の[illegible]をさがしてゐる▲レイモンドの伊豆川作平氏は[illegible]を一人一に變更

移動日本人財産所有者諸氏に急告

過般政府が移動日本人の財産を强制賣却處分する閣令を發表せしに對しインテリア各地在住の日本人關係者は今や殘された唯一の手段として斷乎試訴を提起し神聖なる法の裁斷を仰ぐ事に決し其の手續を辯護士に依賴したる事は既にニユーカナデアン紙上に報道された通りであります。就ては新聞社所在地なる便宜上本會の本部をカズローに設置し各關係者との聯絡を執り一致團結し目的貫徹に向つて邁進する事となりました。訴訟の費用は大審院の判決を含み全土地所有者が各自の一ケ年の税金の一割を負擔する事に依り支分である豫想の下に今回は其の半額即ち税金の五分に當る額の負擔を各關係者に仰ぐ事となりましたから何卒右趣旨に御贊同の上右等一同の權利保護の爲め至急(出來るならば五月二十日迄)本會宛各負擔額を御送金あらん事を希ひます。尚左の諸點は今回の手續上必要につき御送金の際是非共御一報下さい。

(一)所有地の詳細なる登記記錄即ち[illegible]番號等々を明記すること

(二)右所有地に對し租稅又は賣却代金の有無又は[illegible]の有無

(三)右土地所有者の姓名及び立退以前の住所

(四)右土地所有者が日本國籍、歸化人又は第二世の何れなるか

一九四三年四月二十七日

移動日本人財產擁護協會

Japanese Property Owners' Ass'n

P.O. BOX 517, KASLO, B.C.

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△マニトバ州の梶原正記氏△アルバタ州コールデールの大倉和氏△タシメの川口勇農氏(金一弗寄附として)

ニユー カナデアン